The Die Is Cast and Japan's 100,000,000 Will See It Through

Nippon Times

In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

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SLOW PROGRESS OF WAR HURTS STAND OF F.D.R.

German Repatriates Say President Trying to Achieve Some Success Before Election

MACARTHUR GAINS SUPPORT

Former Cabinet Member Leading Movement Among Democrats Against 4th Term

Special to the Nippon Times

BUCHAREST, March 10.—President Roosevelt is becoming unpopular in the United States due to the slow progress of the war and is frantically trying to achieve some brilliant success before the Presidential election in November this year, German repatriates who recently returned by an exchange boat revealed, according to a local newspaper quoting a special dispatch from Lisbon.

General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, is gradually becoming popular on the other hand, the same repatriates said, adding that the war in Europe is losing support among the Americans.

They further revealed that the anti-Jewish fever was rising ever higher, especially in New York, and in the Central and Southern States hostility between Negroes and Whites was gaining momentum, indicating the aggravation of race problems.

Inflationary tendency is becoming more and more manifest and the labor unions were gaining more power in internal administration, having become a virtual third party, it was further disclosed. With the prolongation of the war, military discipline is slackening and deserters increasing in number.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Washington to a certain Swiss news agency dated February 25 disclosed that a Congressman called President Roosevelt "usurper" on the House floor whereupon the whole assemblage gave a thunderous applause.

Anti-Roosevelt Move

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 9.—Should President Roosevelt be nominated for a fourth term southern Democrats "might adopt the 1860 formula" and hold a separate convention below the Mason-Dixon line to offer a Southerner for President, was the caustic statement made today by former war secretary Henry Woodring at Atlanta, Georgia, according to a dispatch received here. Woodring, a Kansas banker who resigned from the Cabinet in 1940, said that he was starting a tour through the South seeking support for the American Democratic national committee which he launched in Chicago six weeks ago.

Woodring, an avowed foe of a fourth term, declared that the election of a Republican President would "be preferable to the destruction of our democracy."

Meanwhile, at Washington, Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg, Republican of Michigan, strongly protested in the Senate that the war department was permitting the circulation of "prejudicial and partisan" magazine articles to the troops at home and abroad through a service established by the army war college. Vandenberg, criticizing the circulation of what he described as a "smear" article against General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, whom he has proposed as a Republican Presidential nominee, told his colleagues, "I think the war department had better concentrate on the war instead of the political war at home."

Referring to an article entitled, "A Comprehensive and Objective Appraisal of General MacArthur as Presidential Timber with Special Reference to the Character of His Backers and an Analysis of His Military Reputation Before Pearl Harbor and After" by John M. C. Carton, which appeared in the war department's library bulletin, Vandenberg shouted, "I ask what business it is of the war department to present a comprehensive and objective analysis of any man as Presidential material." He called the Carton story "a smear article if I ever read one in my life and written for some purpose of making a definite attack on this American."

Nippon, Reich Youths Hold Amity Meeting To Pledge Goodwill

Domei

BERLIN, March 9.—Japanese-German students' goodwill meeting this year was held in grand style yesterday at Sankt Christoph attended by numerous celebrities of both countries. Ambassador Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima and Minister Shin Sakuma represented Japan while from Germany, the Director of the German Students and the President of the Japanese-German Society attended. Pledges further cementing the ties between Japanese and German students under the trials of war were exchanged followed by discussions on science and school life in both countries.

WALES COAL STRIKE EXPANDING IN SCOPE

90 Per Cent of Miners Now Idle —Scottish Coalmen Also Quit Over Wage Dispute

Special

LISBON, March 9.—The coal strike in Wales assumed more alarming proportions when a fresh wave of walkouts boosted the number of idle miners to 90,000 or about 90 per cent of the total number of workers in the coal fields, a London dispatch said.

Fuel Minister Gwilym Lloyd George has accepted an agreement between the operators and miners permitting extra pay for those working in excessive dust and water, and promised that certain other matters "concerning allowances peculiar to South Wales will be considered after the men have gone back to work." The miners, however, except in isolated cases, have ignored his appeal to return to their pits, pending full review of the wage problem.

Meanwhile, an editorial in a British paper reflected the grave concern over the consequences of the strikes, especially at a time when the world is talking about the coming Anglo-American offensive against Western Europe. The dispatch further said that there was little chance of a break in the deadlock, at least until the strike leaders meet on Saturday.

In Scotland, 7,000 workers, today, remained away from their pits in nine mines. These miners, too, declared that their wages were unsatisfactory.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Canberra said that in Australia the commissars for coal industry recently instituted by the government had been requested to take over the administration of some of the mines near the south coast of New South Wales where the miners have gone on strike. This is the first time the new legislation concerning coal mines has been applied, the same dispatch disclosed.

U.S. NAMES NEW ENVOYS

Diplomatic Shifts Affect Posts in Paraguay, Iran, Iceland

Special

LISBON, March 9.—Three changes in the United States diplomatic service was announced by President Franklin Roosevelt today, according to Washington reports.

Willard L. Beualac, Counselor of the American Embassy in Madrid, has been appointed Ambassador to Paraguay; Leonard B. Morris, former Minister to Iceland, as Minister to Iran; and Louis G. Dreyfus, as Minister to Iceland.

Kase Named Secretary

The appointment of Shunichi Kase, secretary of the Foreign Office, as concurrent secretary of the House of Peers was announced on Friday.

STRESS PLACED ON CHINA BASES BY CHENNAULT

Vital for Effective Attack on Japan, Foe Commander Says in Statement

ADMITS SUPPLY DIFFICULT

Draws Attention of U.S. Public To Importance of Continent As Springboard

Domei

CANTON, March 10.—The importance of the Asiatic continental bases for any effective attack upon Japan was stressed by Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the United States 14th Air Force in China, in a statement he published yesterday, according to a Chungking broadcast.

In this statement, Chennault admitted the difficulties attending the supply of aircraft to the continental front and drew the attention of the American public at home to the importance of China as a springboard for attack on Japan.

Chennault is reported as having boasted:

"If we had one-tenth the air strength being employed in Europe, we should be able to inflict on Japan damage equivalent to that inflicted on Germany. I very much regret to say that the difficulties of supplying the China Front are caused by the troubles we are having in trans-Himalayan air transit.

"Our tasks are to destroy the Japanese military strength in the South China region, shipping in the South China waters, transit routes and mines of North China as well as the transportation lanes between Japan and Manchoukuo.

"Before I came to China, I made a careful study of Japan's industrial organization, but I must remind you that Japanese houses are not all made of paper and wood as some Americans imagine. Especially since the Great Earthquake, buildings of reinforced concrete have cropped up and they now like Tokyo streets. It takes heavy bombs to destroy them.

"Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, has declared that there is no other way of attacking Japan than via China. China is, in fact, the most important springboard for attacking Japan.

"In view of this importance of the China Front, the supply of aircraft to us is an urgent necessity. But owing to the difficulties of air transportation, I am guarding aircraft as my own body and gasoline as my own life-blood."

EGYPTIAN PREMIER FLAYS SMUTS' IDEA

Special

LISBON, March 8.—Prime Minister Nahas Pasha of Egypt has sent a note of protest to the South African Government against the contents of the March 3 message of Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa in which Smuts promised Palestine to the Jews as their national home, according to a report from Cairo.

The report said that the newspaper El Ahram which carried this report remarked that Egypt was surprised that a politician "as important" as Smuts had spoken of Palestine as the land of Israel. The paper said that "Palestine has never been a Jewish country but was conquered by the Jews and stolen from the people there in 1100 B.C. and remained a Jewish state until 930 B.C., for only 170 years". The paper demanded that the country be ruled by its original inhabitants and not by those who captured it in 1100 B.C.

Wide Disparity in U.S. War Losses Bared by Japanese, Enemy Figures

Detailed Compilation by Board of Information Uncovers Attempts by American Officials to Conceal Disastrous Results From Public

The great extent to which the United States authorities are concealing the heavy losses suffered by their armed forces was clearly shown on Friday in a list compiled by the Board of Information comparing the communiques issued by the Imperial Headquarters and the enemy officials in the period between the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and December 7, 1943. The list showed that the United States has admitted only 32 per cent of its personnel losses of 276,805 dealt it by the Japanese. Of naval craft the list showed that the United States authorities were admitting only 15.5 per cent of the losses their navy sustained at the hands of the Japanese.

The list follows:

A. UNITED STATES PERSONNEL LOSSES

United States personnel losses from the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia to December 7, 1943, according to Imperial Headquarters, are as follows:

Ground force	52,800
Air force	19,218
Naval personnel	181,944
Prisoners	22,843
Total	276,805

United States army personnel losses since the outbreak of war as announced by the U.S. Department of War in mid-December, 1943, are as follows:

Killed	15,334
Wounded	35,049
Missing	23,725
Prisoners	24,486
Total	98,594

United States naval personnel losses since the outbreak of war as announced by the U.S. Department of Navy on December 5, 1943, are as follows:

Killed	18,169
Wounded	5,753
Missing	8,949
Prisoners	4,225
Total	32,096

Total U.S. Army and Navy Casualties—130,690.

The above total of 130,690 army and navy casualties of the United States suffered in two years of war includes 31,126 lost from the beginning of the North African landing operations on November 7, 1942 and in the Mediterranean theater up to October 29, 1943 (as announced by Secretary of War Stimson on November 4, 1943) and 11,572 lost by the United States Fifth Army in the Italian operations since the Salerno landing (as announced by Secretary Stimson November 15, 1943).

Assuming that U.S. losses in the Greater East Asia War theater are represented by the difference between the total of 130,690 and the losses as given in the foregoing paragraph, the United States casualties in the war with Japan would be 87,992. In other words, in the light of the figures announced by Imperial Headquarters (276,805) the United States has disclosed only 32 per cent of its losses while concealing the balance of nearly 70 per cent.

The concealment of the U.S. naval personnel losses is particularly noteworthy. Whereas Imperial Headquarters has given them as 181,944, the U.S. Navy Department has announced the losses as being 32,096 which, though including air personnel, is only 17 per cent of the figures announced by Japan.

The following are especially noteworthy examples of American concealment:

1. The losses inflicted on the U.S. forces at Attu in May, 1943, are esti-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

N.Y. PAPER OPPOSES U.S. PIPE-LINE PLAN

Herald Tribune Sees Deliberate Plan to Change U.S. Foreign Policy in Area

Special

LISBON, March 9.—The New York Herald Tribune launched a severe editorial attack on the U.S. Government plan to build an oil pipe-line across Arabia, which is expected to be one of the main subjects of discussion at the Anglo-American oil conference which will soon be held in Washington, according to a New York dispatch.

Said the Herald Tribune: "The basic issue behind the Arabian pipeline must not be confused. The program is not a wartime emergency measure. Neither can it be explained by the inability of private capital to finance the development of American oil concessions.

"It is a proposal deliberately to change American foreign policy in this important economic area and to do so against the best judgment of the industry."

U.S. Oil Reserve Dwindling

Special

LISBON, March 8.—In spite of her erstwhile vast oil reserves, news leaking out from the United States indicates that her reserves are fast dwindling and she is forced to conserve them for her own use.

The oil reserves in the United States are used up faster than any other countries and her low-cost reserves are not as abundant as compared with formerly, it is learned. Large reserves in the Caribbean areas are likewise consumed heavily, thus the American Government is presently suggesting that the oil reserves in the Middle East should supply Europe while the United States Caribbean reserves should supply the Western hemisphere needs only.

It is said that the government's pipeline idea was designed to develop the use of the Middle East reserves, however the oil companies are suspecting that the government plans to gain greater control of the oil industry.

ASSASSINATION PLOT BARED IN PALESTINE

Attempt to Assassinate British High Commisioner Seen as Time-Bomb Found in Church

Special

LISBON, March 9.—An attempt on the life of the British High Commissioner in Palestine, Sir Harold A. MacMichael, was discovered recently reported the newspaper, Falestin, according to an Ankara dispatch.

The journal said that unknown persons placed a time bomb inside the English Church which MacMichael habitually visited on Sundays, setting the fuse so that the bomb would go off during services. It is believed that radical Zionist adherents placed the bomb as a provocation.

Meanwhile, a report from Telakit said that the British mandate police arrested 20 members of a militant Zionist organization on Tuesday in connection with the recent outrages in Palestine as well with arms caches and secret radio senders possessed by the Jews.

Arabs Must Unite

Domei

LISBON, March 8.—"All Arab nations should take common action to protect the rights and interests of the Arabs. Only by so doing, will they be able to gain victory in this problem," declared the Iraqi Government in its memorandum issued today regarding the controversy between the Arabs and the Jews in Palestine, according to Bagdad reports.

Protest Letters Increase

Special

LISBON, March 7.—Letters of protest against the contemplated establishment of a Jewish regime in Palestine, which had been hitherto addressed to President Roosevelt, the Senate or the House of Representatives are now also pouring in from the Near East upon individual members of Congress, according to a Washington report.

According to the Daily Telegraph, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York reportedly replied to the letter from the Presidents of both chambers of Iraqi legislature that the American Congress can decide for itself without hearing advices from

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 8)

KUBO UNIT AIDS NIPPON VICTORY AT SINZEIWWA

Commando Contingent Halted Southward Advance of Large Enemy Force

RETREATING LINES CUT OFF

Indian National Army Troops Also Contributed to Success Of Month's Operation

By S. WATANABE and F. MARUYAMA
Of the Army Press Corps

ON THE ARAKAN FRONT.—After checking the southward advance of a large enemy force for a month by their hard fighting and thereby greatly contributing to the completion of the annihilative campaign in Sinzeiwwa, the Kubo Commando Unit recently returned to the first firing line of their comrade units together with several hundred heroes of the Indian National Army.

Upon receiving an order for the advance to Nagyaunggyaung and cutting off the retreating enemy near Maungdaw to halt the southward advancing foe troops at Bali Bazaar on February 4, the Kubo Unit and X X Unit of the Indian National Army, left Taung Bazaar at dusk of February 4, after crossing the Mayu River, and reached X X height on the evening of the following day. Below the height, they commanded the concentration of the enemy troops with their automobiles and bivouac quarters. A lengthy motorcar highway leading to Chittagong was full of cars. The unit of the Indian National Army succeeded in blasting a bridge on that highway, and our Units launched a gallant charge into the enemy concentration, succeeding in capturing 30 prisoners while setting 100 automobiles ablaze. In this night battle, the enemy abandoned 30 bodies, and fled in disorder.

On February 7, our Units again surprise-raided Nagyaunggyaung, completely cutting off the retreating foe troops. Units of the Indian National Army also stormed the 201 height, six kilometers north of Nagyaunggyaung. Taking advantage of this attack, the main body of our Units wrecked another bridge in its neighborhood.

It was on the night of February 8 that our invading party demolished a bridge south of the same location in order to put the fleeing enemy to a standstill.

On the afternoon of the following day, the enemy of about 100 strong with four tanks in the van attempted to counter-attack but failed totally with the loss of four tanks, which were set afire by X X guns of our Units.

Day after day, the enemy troops struggled to make counter-attacks despite heavy casualties and loss of weapons, but each of their attempt was frustrated by the valiant action of our Units.

Accomplishing their duty in securing the key point for one month, the Kubo Commando Unit and their comrade units broke through the defeated enemy line after hardships and returned to the first firing line of their comrade troops on March 5.

Admit Japanese Attacks

Domei

LISBON, March 9.—The anti-Axis Headquarters in Southeast Asia, today, admitted that the Japanese Forces had launched fierce assaults on the anti-Axis troops in the area south of the road connecting Maungdaw and Buthidaung, according to a New Delhi report.

It was also revealed that the West African troops in the Kaladan Valley are being attacked fiercely by the Japanese.

Ambassador Hidaka Presents Credentials To Premier Mussolini

Domei

BERLIN, March 9.—Japanese Ambassador to Italy Shinrokuro Hidaka yesterday presented his credentials to Premier Benito Mussolini of the Fascist Republican Government of Italy, according to information from Rome. Newspapers in North Italy played up the event, felicitating the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between Japan and the Italian Republic. Special significance is being attached to the fact that this was the second time that Premier Mussolini received credentials from the foreign diplomatic representatives as the Head of the new Italian Government.

ARMY ACES IN CHINA DOWN 3 FOE PLANES

Attempted Raid on Tayeh in Hupeh Province Foiled; Enemy Hit Hard in Pacific

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, March 9.—The Hayabusa fighter plane units of the Imperial Japanese Air Forces shot down three enemy P-40 fighters in the vicinity of Tayeh, Hupeh Province, on March 9.

Shortly after 4 p.m. Thursday, the American air force in China in a large formation, consisting of 12 P-25's and 20 odd P-40's and P-51's, attempted to carry out blind bombing in the neighborhood of Tayeh. Intercepting them, our Hayabusa fighter plane units promptly gave fierce aerial duel, shooting down three P-40's. In disorder, the enemy raiders fled into the mountainous area. All the Japanese planes returned.

2 Foe Planes Downed
(Special to the Nippon Times)

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, March 10.—A formation of 30 enemy TBF's came attacking our position on Yaluit Island on the morning of March 7. Immediately responding with furious anti-aircraft gunfire, the Japanese Units garrisoned there downed two of the enemy raiders and repulsed all the others. Minor damage was caused on the ground to our side.

B-25 Shot Down
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, March 10.—Without any damage on our part, Imperial Japanese Forces stationed at Tocal in the Kei Islands in the Arafura Sea shot down on March 6 one of three B-25 bombers that attempted a night raid. The two others were beaten off.

67 PLANES FORCED DOWN

Sweden Using Undamaged U.S. Bombers for Traffic Aircraft

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 8.—The number of foreign military planes making forced landing on Swedish territory totals 67 including the large American bombers, which landed in Sweden on Monday.

The majority of these planes are British and American and the Swedish Government intends to use the undamaged American bombers for traffic planes.

Roosevelt Club Robbed

Special

LONDON, March 9.—American gangsters armed with machine-guns and pistols raided the Democratic Roosevelt Club in West New York, New Jersey State, according to a Daily Telegraph report. They robbed 25 people of their well-filled pocketbooks and escaped with a booty of $30,000.

ARMY HEROES ARE HONORED POSTHUMOUSLY

Lieut.-Col. Torao Morishita Is Among 1,006 Warriors Decorated on Army Day

20 ARE GIVEN 'SHUKUN-KO'

Fought on Various Fronts; 10 Ships Given Service Colors, Letters of Commendation

For outstanding services in the various campaigns of the War of Greater East Asia, in the Philippines, Burma, the former Netherlands East Indies, the South Pacific and China, 1,006 officers and men, including Lieutenant-Colonel Torao Morishita, were granted various Orders of the Golden Kite in the 26th Greater East Asia War Posthumous Honors Award, 20 of the number being awarded Shukun-Ko, or Special Distinction Honors, it was announced Saturday by the War Ministry and Bureau of Decorations.

Along with the honors for military men, granted on the occasion of Army Day, 10 ships, including the Bunzan Maru of the Miyaji Steamship Company, were awarded Military Service Colors and three including the Otowa Maru of the Mitsui Shipping Company, letters of commendation by Unit Commander Suzuki in a ceremony at the Triumphal Hall in Hiroshima on Friday morning. The Military Service Colors may be regarded as equivalent to Special Distinction Honors granted to military men, the highest honors that can be conferred on civilians in military service.

Among the 20 heroes posthumously awarded with Special Distinction Honors, Sergeant-Major Rikio Kishimoto received the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun for a series of gallant air actions in Malai, Burma, Bataan, Corregidor and Central China.

Blasted U.S. Raiders

After serving with distinction in the Malai, Burmese and Philippine campaigns, he air-raided the enemy airdromes at Kienow, Yushan, Hengyang and Lingling and succeeded in completely frustrating the plan of the American air force in China to air-raid Japan and by cooperating with the land forces broke the fighting spirit of the enemy forces in those areas.

On July 30, 1942, he was assigned to conduct a night attack on the enemy airdrome at Hengyang. After raining bombs on the enemy positions, he engaged a number of enemy fighter planes and was killed in action, but not before sending down an enemy plane.

Special Sergeant-Major Chikaichi Kamata, who received the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite with a Blue Cordon, distinguished himself on frequent occasions as a technical non-commissioned officer of a light bomber unit in Central China. When the War of Greater East Asia broke out, he took part in the air attacks on the enemy bases in Sumatra and Java with brilliant successes.

Transferred to the Chinese theater of war, he conducted several air attacks on the enemy air base at Kweilin. On the night of November 23, 1942, he attacked this airdrome in the face of a counter attack by enemy fighters. After destroying two large and more than a dozen small planes and airdrome facilities, he gave battle to enemy fighters and, with two of them shot down to his credit, was killed in action.

Attacked Rangoon, P.I.

Major Heizo Ozawa, who received the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun, participated with marked distinction in the attack on Rangoon, the Bataan campaign and the storming of Corregidor.

Transferred to Central China, he air-attacked Kienow, Yushan, Hengyang and Lingling, crushing the enemy preparations to air-raid Japan from these bases. Cooperating with the land forces, he attacked strategic points to the rear of the enemy high command headquarters and played havoc with the enemy fighting morale. While attacking Hengyang on July 30, 1942 at the head of a small air unit, he

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

Miners' Strike in Chilean Town Continues; Government Refusing to Meet Demands

Special

LISBON, March 9.—A Santiago dispatch said that the miners' strike at Potrerillos was still continuing today and that the Chilean Government was holding the attitude that the strike was illegal.

The dispatch said that the Chilean labor minister had authorized Senators Dominguez and Guetara to get the strikers back to work, while General Largum, supreme commander of the first army division, issued new instructions for the maintenance of peace and order in the affected area.

The dispatch added that though the Chilean Government was refusing to go even halfway to meet the strikers' demands, Santiago circles were convinced that some fundamental step had to be taken toward the solution of the many labor conflicts in the country so that order could be restored to all fields of national labor.

U.S. Brigadier-General Reported Missing, Another Said Wounded on Italian Front

Special

LISBON, March 9.—A Washington dispatch said that Brigadier-General David D. Graves, commander of the United States army air force's fighter wing in the Mediterranean, had been missing in action in Italy since February 8, according to a War Department announcement.

The department also reported Brigadier-General Paul W. Kendall, whose assignment was undisclosed, as wounded in action in Italy on January 22.

The dispatch said that Graves was the sixth American general carried on the army lists as missing in action.

Meanwhile, at his press conference U.S. War Secretary Henry Stimson announced that army casualties in the war thus far were 121,458, consisting of 20,592 killed, 47,318 wounded, 26,326 missing and 27,222 prisoners of war.

The dispatch also said that the total United States' losses, including the navy's, were 162,282, of which 37,853 were killed.

Press Comments

Friday, March 10, 1944

THE SPIRIT OF VICTORY OVERFLOWS

ASAHI—"Loss of territory to the enemy is no defeat. Retreat is no defeat. Only the consciousness of defeat will make it so." These were the golden words of wisdom of Field-Marshal Foch's which Colonel Shuitsu Matsumura, Chief of the Press Section of the War Ministry, quoted in his broadcast yesterday on the eve of the 39th anniversary of the Battle of Mukden.

Such words could never have been uttered by a strategist obsessed by the idea of volume and material strength, nor are they possible to a simply arithmetical mind. They are possible only to a man with full faith in the spirit of man. Such a faith in the ultimate triumph of the spirit has frequently been expressed by Prime Minister Tojo.

The admonition: "Cast out all hallucinations!" which roused Hojo Tokimune, Constable at the time of the Mongolian invasion, expresses the same thought but suggests an even deeper state of spiritual enlightenment. Bigoted thinking, prejudice, vanity and all such failings of the spirit must be cast out and a state of mind serene in its clarity and purity must be created. In such a state of enlightenment, victory or defeat of the moment counts for nothing. "Hallucinations" or doubts cannot creep into such a mind. With 100,000,000 minds as one, the nation must work at her tasks with everything that is in her. When Kusunoki Masashige, great strategist and incarnation of loyalty to the Emperor, said that so long as he remained alive, even were he the last man, he would see to it that the evil designs of the enemy would be frustrated, he was not gasconading or talking with undue pride. He was merely expressing the thought that should be uppermost in the mind of every loyal subject determined to serve His Imperial Majesty until the last breath.

Armed warfare naturally forms the kernel of war. But war is no longer an affair in which fighting men fight independently of the rest of the nation and the people behind the lines give them encouragement and applause. War today is an organic concentration of politics, diplomacy, economy, ideology, speech and what not upon the war objectives. Command, tactics, operations and fighting belong to the pure field of strategy and no interference can be brooked from outside. But it would be a mistake to think that war is a merely military affair in which all that is necessary for the nation is cooperation to the fullest extent. A modern war is every man's war. Each member of the nation in his field of work is fighting it. Such is the nature of a total war.

The stream of thought that runs deep in the soul of the nation is faith in the eternal existence of the polity. Only when conviction of unfailing victory rooted in that thought overflows the exterior lines, interior lines, battle-fields and industrial plants can the people function at their maximum capacity in their respective fields. The fatal defect in the enemy's defense structure is the utter absence of such a faith. Thus American industrialists can shamelessly commit such traitorous acts as using the materials allocated to them for war production for the manufacture of peacetime articles. Perhaps they are over-confident of the favorable turn in the war, or perhaps their war production may be tremendous in spite of such practices. But such a spirit of private gain will in the end undermine the war efforts of the nation. President Roosevelt, who can cling to power only through an election, must mix politics with war which is the one sure way to court disaster. The reasons prompting the United States Congress to cut down the tax increase schedule so important for continuing the war, even over the President's veto, are obvious. American war production may seem big, but it is diffused. The American nation seems united, but in reality she is divided into different factions. A serious reverse and all these inherent causes will crush her with their accumulated weight.

Recall that 39 years ago we won the Battle of Mukden in spite of the fact that we were pitted against a nation with a territory 50 times larger than ours, a population three times as large and a military strength estimated at five times ours. The prospects were so slender that General Gentaro Kodama earnestly hoped that he would be able to secure an advantage, however small, and Admiral Gombei Yamamoto was prepared to see half the fleet sunk.

It is said that when things get critical in a battle, it means that the adversaries are about equal in strength. Colonel Ishida is quoted as saying: "The grim war situation offers us the best opportunity for dealing the enemy a crushing blow."

On this Army Day, let us renew our determination to march to a sure victory.

SECOND FRONT PROSPECTS

TOKYO SHIMBUN,—The chief topic of discussion in Europe just now is reported to be: Just when will the anti-Axis nations develop their Second Front? Toward the end of last year the opinion that March this year would be about the time was strongly held. Now it is put at May or June.

Why have the anti-Axis nations failed to develop this Second Front? The United States and Britain talk about the insufficiency of preparations but seeing that so many years and months have passed since the war broke out, their preparations on the material side should have been completed long ago. Thus the reason must be political.

President Roosevelt apparently has the notion that the settlement after the last Great War was a failure because the nations undertook to arrive at a settlement only when the war was over, instead of during the war. Hence the anti-Axis nations must be seriously considering post-war problems. But such discussions apparently are not progressing smoothly. In fact they have dragged on so long that it was only the other day that Roosevelt was able to get as far as appointing the campaign personnel under General Dwight Eisenhower.

Meanwhile, the German preparations to counter such an offensive have rapidly advanced and the growing voice of the Soviet Union is becoming a source of serious alarm to the Anglo-American camp. Thus the Second Front issue has become mixed with politics. The Anglo-American method of deciding the possible spoils of war beforehand has been utilized by the Soviets to turn the table on them. At any rate the intensified bombing of continental cities indicates that they are intending to develop a Second Front before long. But is the political understanding between the United States and Britain pertaining to it, complete? The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union are maneuvering to influence various European nations and this may be preliminary to the Second Front, but these maneuvers all differ in nature. Meanwhile, Germany is waiting to give the invaders "the welcome they deserve."

Army Heroes Are Honored Posthumously

(Continued From Page 1)

was killed in action after shooting down an enemy plane.

Captain Masanori Tachibana, who received the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun, distinguished himself as pilot aboard a heavy bomber, fighting over Burma, Rangoon, Bataan and Corregidor. Shifted to Central China, he attacked the airdromes at Kienow, Yushan, Hengyang and Lingling and smashed the enemy attempts to air-raid Japan. While attacking the Hengyang airdrome on July 30, 1942, he was killed in action after shooting down an enemy plane.

Reconnoitered E. India

Captain Yoshio Iwabuchi, recipient of the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun, rendered outstanding services as pilot on a Shitei plane in the Malai, Sumatra and Java campaign. When shifted to Burma, he thrust, singlehanded, far into the skies over Calcutta, braving bad weather and heavy enemy patrol, or soared over the airdromes in East India and conducted careful reconnaissance of the enemy oil tanks and other air facilities.

On March 24, 1943 as he was about to land at the home base after reconnaissance over Akola and Comilla in East India, he was killed by a bomb dropped by an enemy plane which came attacking.

Captain Naoyuki Yamada, recipient of the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun, took part in the East Chekiang, Chungyuan and Changsha campaigns. In an attack on an enemy ground position east of Luchow on January 10, 1942, he received an enemy bullet in the breast and his plane hit by another but, undaunted, he fought on, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy ground force but finally he succumbed to his wound.

Among the 10 ships that received Military Service Colors, the Melbourne Maru of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha braved both the stormy weather and enemy aerial bombardment in the Aleutian waters and succeeded in fulfilling her transportation task by penetrating to Kiska Island.

WIDE DIVERSITY IN FIGURES BARED

(Continued From Page 1)

mated at 6,000, but the U.S. Department of Navy announced the American casualties on June 4, 1943, as being 1,535, or 25 per cent of the figures announced by Japan.

2. In the Guadalcanal area, Japan inflicted an estimated loss of 22,000 men on the U.S. forces, but on January 7, 1944, Secretary of the Navy Knox announced the U.S. casualties as being 1,950, or less than 10 per cent of the figures announced by Japan.

B. UNITED STATES NAVAL SHIP LOSSES

Since the outbreak of the war, the United States Government has taken special pains to cover up its naval ship losses. The extent of the United States concealment can be seen by comparing the announcement as given by Imperial Headquarters and by the United States Government.

1. Pearl Harbor (December 8, 1941).

Japanese Announcement		United States Announcement	
Sunk:		**Sunk:**	
Battleships	5	Battleship	1
Cruisers	2	**Damaged:**	
Oil supply ship	1	Battleships	7
Heavily damaged:		Cruisers	3
Battleships	3	Destroyers	3
Cruisers	2	Repair ship	1
Destroyers	2	Seaplane tender	1
Damaged:		Mine layer	1
Battleship	1	Target ship	1
Cruisers	4	Large floating dock	1
Aircraft:		**Aircraft:**	
Destroyed...over	450	Navy planes	80
Shot down	14	Army planes	97
Hangars:			
Set ablaze	16		
Damaged	2		

The United States announced its Pearl Harbor losses for the first time on December 6, 1942, a full year after the disaster. In making the disclosure, it simultaneously announced that a total of 15 battleships, aircraft carriers and other warships had been constructed and publicized the fact that preparations which would more than replace the Pearl Harbor losses had been completed in order to cushion the shock of the disclosure and to enhance the public morale.

2. The 1st Sea Battle of the Solomons (August 7, 8 and 9, 1942)

Japanese Announcement		United States Announcement	
Sunk:		**Sunk:**	
Cruisers	10	Cruisers	3
Destroyers	9		
Destroyers	*9		
Submarines	*3		
Transports	*10		
(*Incl. British)			
Damaged:			
Destroyers	3		
Transport	1		
Aircraft:			
Shot down	58		

3. The 2nd Sea Battle of the Solomons (August 24, 1942)

Destroyed:			
Aircraft carriers	2	Announced no losses	
Battleship	1		

4. Sea Battle Off Esperenza (Night of October 11 and 12, 1942)

No announcement		**Sunk:**	
		Destroyer	1
		Damaged:	
		Cruisers	2

5. Battle of the South Pacific (October 26, 1942)

Sunk:		**Sunk:**	
Aircraft carriers	4	Aircraft	1
Battleship	1	Destroyer	1
Unidentified warship	1		
Damaged:			
Unidentified warship	1		
Cruisers	3		
Destroyer	1		
Aircraft:			
Destroyed...over	200		

6. The 3rd Sea Battle of the Solomons (November 12-14, 1942)

Sunk:		**Sunk:**	
Cruisers	8	Cruisers	2
Destroyers	4 or 5	Destroyers	7
Transport	1		
Damaged:			
Cruisers	3		
Destroyers	3 or 4		
Transports	3		
Battleships	2		
Aircraft:			
Shot down	63		
Damaged...over	10		

7. The Night Battle Off Lunga (November 30, 1942)

Sunk:		**Sunk:**	
Battleship	1	Cruiser	1
Cruiser	1	Also few other damages	
Destroyers	2		
Set ablaze:			
Destroyers	2		

(The announcement of U.S. losses from the First Sea Battle of the Solomons to the Night Battle off Lunga was made by the U.S. Department of the Navy on March 13, 1943, when it officially designated the actions between August 8, 1942 to February 2, 1943 as the principal Sea Air Battles in the Solomons Area.)

8. Mono Landing to the 6th Air Battle Off Bougainville (October 27 to December 3, 1943)

Sunk:		**Lost:**	
Battleships	4	Cruiser	1
Battleship or Large Cruiser	1	Destroyer	1
Aircraft Carriers	8		
Cruisers (of which 4 may be destroyers)	20		
Destroyers	8		
Warship of Unidentified type	1		
Transports	13		
Damaged			
Battleships	3		
Aircraft Carriers	3		
Cruisers (of which 8 may be destroyers)	20 or 21		
Destroyers	5		
Transports	7		
Aircraft:			
Shot Down	576		
Damaged	16		

9. Air Battles Off Gilbert Islands (November 19-29, 1943)

Sunk:		No Announcement	
Aircraft Carriers	7		
Cruisers	3		
Destroyer	1		
Warship of Unidentified type	1		
Damaged:			
Battleships or Cruisers	2		
Aircraft Carriers	4		
Cruisers	2		
Transport	2		
Aircraft:			
Shot Down	125		
(of which 25 probables)			

10. Truk Island (Mid-February, 1944)

Sunk:		**Lost:**	
Cruisers (of which 1 probably Battleship)	2	Planes	17
Damaged:		**Damaged:**	
Aircraft Carrier	1	Warship	1
Warship of Unidentified type	1		
Aircraft:			
Shot Down...over	54		

11. Mariana Island (February 22-23, 1944)

Sunk:		No Announcement	
Aircraft Carrier	1	(On February 25, Nimitz announced no U.S. ships had been sunk or damaged and that six planes were lost.)	
Large Warship (of which 2 are very likely carriers)	3		
Damaged:			
Aircraft Carrier	1		

The foregoing comparison clearly shows how strictly the United States is concealing its losses. This is particularly noticeable with respect to the battles since the Mono landing through the six air battles off Bougainville and the four air battles off the Gilberts. In contrast to the huge score made by Japan, the U.S. Government has announced the loss of only one cruiser and one destroyer in all these actions.

To summarize the foregoing 11 sea and air battles as a whole, the United States has maintained the strictest silence and has announced its battleship losses as being only one sunk and seven damaged, while the Imperial Headquarters has announced seven sunk and seven damaged. With respect to aircraft carriers the United States has announced only one-fifteenth of the total number sunk and damaged; cruisers only 7.1 per cent; and destroyers one-third. With respect to transports, of which 36 were sunk or damaged in the above-mentioned actions, the United States has made no announcement whatsoever.

The United States has been claiming recently that it has lost only 96 naval surface craft since Pearl Harbor which represents only 15.5 per cent or one-seventh of the total of 618 announced by Imperial Headquarters in its communique of Dec. 8, 1943, covering the war results of two years.

Berliners Indignant At Propaganda Stunt Of Amercan Airmen

Domei

BERLIN, March 9.—The dropping of leaflets asking, "How Can Germany be Saved?" by American pilots during their day light raids on Berlin, have only succeeded in making the German people doubt the sanity of the Americans who are using such crude methods of propaganda, particularly after the world has seen the fate of the Italian people after Badoglio's betrayal. The people of Germany will never be fooled by such tricks and their anger toward the anti-Axis has only been intensified.

CHURCHILL SPEAKS ON ITALIAN FLEET

Statement in Contrast to F.D.R. Announcement

Special

LISBON, March 9.—In sharp contrast to the recent announcement made by American President Franklin Roosevelt that the surrendered Italian fleet would be divided among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that "It may well be found that a consideration of the Italian fleet would best be left over until the end of the war against Germany and Japan," according to a London dispatch.

Churchill said that he had no statement to make on the discussions regarding the question of the future employment and disposal of the Italian fleet and on the particular consideration for an immediate reinforcement of the Soviet navy other then to say that "at present no change in contemplated in arrangements with the Italian naval authorities under which Italian ships and crews take part in a common struggle against the enemy in the theaters where they now operate."

Halting Wolfram to Reich

Special

LISBON, March 10.—Negotiations between the United States and Spain to halt wolfram shipments to Germany and the curtailment of other products to German advantages from Spain are continuing, a Washington dispatch disclosed. It added that export of tung oil has already been stopped.

HIGH PRICE CONTROL FUTILE IN CHUNGKING

Costs Soar to 230 Times Pre-China Affair Level—Official Prices Boosted

Special

LISBON, March 9.—The present price level prevailing in Chungking is 230 times that before the outbreak of hostilities with Japan, the Chungking spokesman told foreign correspondents, according to a dispatch received here.

The spokesman intimated that the problem of controlling prices is not an easy task for Chungking because the regime lacks past experience with which to go by. He said that the salaried class has been especially hit by the soaring prices, and that the government is making efforts to help at least those in the government service by providing them with daily necessities at "reasonable costs."

Some of the typical examples of prices now prevailing in Chungking are: anthracite coal costs $3,600 per ton and bituminous coal $1,700 per ton. Sugar is being sold for $54 per catty and salt at $38.80 per catty, the report added.

Official Prices Raised

Special

CANTON, March 9.—In regard to the prevailing high prices in Chungking, dispatches received here reveal that the Chungking government has been forced to raise official prices by 60 per cent to meet the situation. It is recalled in this connection that official prices were first pegged toward the end of last year.

Admitting the impossibility of coping with the situation, Chungking officials have declared it useless to increase income or excess profit taxes as means of curbing profiteering by merchants as in the United States or Britain. They admit that the Chungking taxation system cannot stand comparison with that in the former two countries and that the raising of the income tax would only encourage tax evasion.

KNOX DEMANDS EXTENSION OF LEND-LEASE PROGRAM

It Must Be Continued as Decisive Battles Loom, He Tells Foreign Affairs Body

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 9.—Pressing for an extension of the Lend-Lease Act for one year over the expiration date of June 30, U.S. Navy Secretary Knox today told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives that the "program must be continued because decisive battles both on the European and Pacific fronts are about to take place," according to a Washington dispatch.

The report said that Knox was the final witness to appear before the committee which is now set to begin deliberations before making any decision on the Lend-Lease Act.

Meanwhile, at New York, Eddie Rickenbacker, noted American flier of World War I, addressing the New York City Economic Club, warned that the United States' natural resources were decreasing rapidly and that the American people must look to future repayments of lend-lease products to ease the situation.

"Unless we make the lend-lease traffic move along a two-way street, we will indeed be in a bad way. We must be paid back in materials that we need. Gold won't pay the bill."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 9

At Kerch, several Soviet attacks were frustrated, but the enemy in the salient southwest of Krivoi Rog succeeded in making some headway in heavy fighting which is still continuing.

One Soviet torpedo boat was destroyed northwest of the Crimea. West of Kirovograd, renewed enemy attacks were unsuccessful.

In the area of Svenigorodka, south of Shepetovka as well as southwest of Yampol, our troops at numerous points offered stubborn resistance against strong Soviet formations, and 42 enemy tanks were destroyed here in the sector of one single German corps.

Dents Ironed Out

West of Krichev, the Soviets attacked with several divisions but they were repulsed after suffering heavy losses. Local dents were ironed out.

Along the motor highway from Smolensk to Orsha, the enemy continued his attempts at breaking through but his attacks again collapsed in front of our positions.

Southwest of Vitebsk, our attack despite stiff enemy resistance and repeated Soviet counter-thrusts resulted in the ironing out of the salient, effected by the enemy on the previous day.

Between Nevel and Lake Pleskau, local Soviet attacks were foiled. Southwest of Narva, our counter-attacks gained further ground despite still enemy resistance. Here, the 20th Esthonian SS Brigade, commanded by SS Oberfuehrer, Major-General Augsberger, together with the Germanic volunteers of a SS Panzer Corps in attacks, lasting for several days, smashed completely both the enemy and the Narva bridgeheads and inflicted heavy casualties on the Soviets. Renewed Soviet attacks were repulsed and 14 enemy tanks destroyed.

Soviet Landing Foiled

In the far north, troops of the German army and Waffen SS repulsed attacks of superior enemy forces. A Soviet landing attempt on the Ribary Peninsula was frustrated.

From the Italian Front, there are reports of reconnaissance and assault troop activities on both sides.

German torpedo-carrying planes yesterday evening attacked an enemy supply convoy off the Algerian coast. Some five enemy transports totaling 52,000 tons were severely damaged while two enemy planes protecting the convoy were shot down.

In the Aegean Sea, German naval craft near Koos Island repulsed an attack launched by three British torpedo boats operating from Turkish waters. One of the British boats was so severely damaged that its loss is certain.

112 Planes Downed

The enemy suffered heavy losses when American bomber and fighter formations made another attack on Berlin yesterday noon. Some 112 enemy planes, including 66 four-engined bombers were downed in violent aerial combats and by our anti-aircraft batteries. The bombs were dropped on central parts of the city causing damage and small casualties among the population.

The Luftwaffe last night attacked targets in southern England.

Actor to Run as Governor

Special

LISBON, March 10.—Jimmy Davis, American singing film cowboy, has a good chance to become Governor of Louisiana as he has already been nominated as candidate by the Democrats, according to the New York Daily News. He does not hold any speeches but sings to his audience, declaring that his voters and others may understand more about politics than he but everybody loves to hear a nice song.

BRITISHER ASSAILS STRATEGY IN ITALY

Military Writer Fuller Calls Operations Aimless and Mistake From Beginning

Special

LISBON, March 9.—In an article contributed to the American periodical Newsweek, Major-General John Frederick Charles Fuller, a British military writer, sharply criticized the anti-Axis strategy in Italy, according to a New York dispatch. He said that the strategy of invading Italy was mistaken from the beginning and aggravated through the failure to exploit the Anzio beachhead.

Fuller hit the campaign on the contention that it involved the anti-Axis in secondary operations when it had to concentrate all its forces in preparing for a second front. Fuller pointed out that from the beginning he had criticized the invasion of Italy not only as aimless but because it involved the most difficult operation of advancing along a mountain range which was easy to defend.

Declaring that he did not know why General Alexander failed to exploit the Anzio beachhead, Fuller said that it was nevertheless clear that the operation was meaningless unless it was intended to cut via Casilina the Germans' main line of communications. He said that the argument that the Italian campaign kills Germans and exhausts the Germans' reserves "seems more like an apology than an explanation."

YANK OFFICER MURDERS 3 PERSONS IN CALIFORNIA

5 Others Wounded in Riverside Shooting Orgy; Culprit Held By Camp Anza Authorities

Special

LISBON, March 8.—Second-Lieutenant Beaufort Swancutt of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, is being held by Camp Anza military authorities and the police of Riverside, California, on a charge of murdering three persons and wounding five others late Sunday night in a shooting orgy, according to a Riverside report."

Swancutt's gun blazed suddenly and inexplicably during a party at the Officer's Club and later the American officer terrorized the section in the Arlington suburbs, where the Camp is located.

Among the slain were two women companions of Swancutt, while Captain Aubrey Serfling, Swancutt's company commander, was critically wounded.

Swancutt will be charged with murder and tried in a military court.

REJECTS POLISH PLAN

Special

LISBON, March 8.—The Soviet Government is understood today to have rejected the proposals of the Polish regime to settle the disputed boundary between Poland and the Soviet Union, according to London reports.

Kremlin is said to have advised the British Government that it will do nothing with the present Polish Government in exile until certain anti-Soviet elements are eliminated and will accept nothing less than the so-called Curzon line for Poland's eastern frontier. Strong resentment among Polish leaders was observed by this statement.

Filipino Miners Make Monetary Donation To Republic, Army

Domei

MANILA, March 9.—Workers at the Mankayan Mining Camp north of Baguio have recently offered 4,800 pesos to the central Government authorities to be divided equally between the Republic of the Philippines and the Imperial Japanese Army. It is understood that the miners have been setting aside their one-day's wages at regular intervals since the establishment of the Republic to be used for some useful purpose.

Assassination Plot Bared in Palestine

(Continued From Page 1)

other nations. Senator Wagner is a member of the committee advocating Jewish emigration to Palestine.

Wants Examination Postponed

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—General George Marshall, U.S. Chief of Staff, has demanded that the examination of the bill for establishment of Jewish regime in Palestine, submitted to the Senate by Senator Emmanuel, be postponed, it was revealed by Senator Gerald Nye, a member of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, at a press interview, recently, according to Washington reports.

Ever since the Emmanuel bill was submitted to the Upper House, strong opposition has been raised, not only by the Arabs in Palestine, but also by the various Arab nations. It is obvious that General Marshall's demand for postponement of the examination of the bill reflects this Arab opposition.

As reason for his demand, General Marshall is reported to have mentioned, "military necessity." It is also said that War Secretary Stimson recently sent a letter to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee stating that he was of the same view as General Marshall.

NANKING SET TO BOLSTER PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

To Set Up Special Administrative Areas in Wuhu, Hwaining in Anhwei

Domei

NANKING, March 7.—Further streamlining provincial administration, the National Government of China at today's session of the Executive Yuan decided to establish special administrative districts in Wuhu Hsien and Hwaining Hsien, both in Anhwei Province.

Simultaneously, a decision was also reached for the creation of the first Pacification Supervisory Commission in Anhwei Province with Tsai Man-shun, Director of the Pacification Bureau of the Anhwei Provincial Government, as Chairman.

It is believed that the present decision is indicative of the noteworthy progress of the rural pacification movement in the areas along the southern bank of the Yangtze River in Anhwei Province.

Advised to Return

Special

ZURICH, March 9.—The Ankara correspondent of the Swiss newspaper Gazette Lausanne reported today that British engineers, merchants and contractors had been advised to return to Britain. The correspondent further said that the Turks expected a stoppage of rubber, oil and tin deliveries as part of the British pressure on Turkey to enter the war.

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ARMY DAY MARKED IN FITTING MANNER

Significant Occasion Also Commemorated Throughout Common Prosperity Region

The 39th Army Day, on Friday, was observed throughout the country with fitting functions. The significant day was also commemorated at various places within the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia.

In Tokyo, thousands of people thronged the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace to celebrate the propitious occasion, while the Meiji Shrine and the Yasukuni Shrine were visited by numerous citizens who offered fervent prayers for the successful consummation of the war of Greater East Asia.

An out-door concert was held at noon at the square in front of Tokyo Station under the sponsorship of the Nippon Musical Culture Association, while itinerant brass bands held concerts at 20 munitions plants to encourage the workers.

Three hundred members of the brass bands of the Toyama Military School and the Fourth Unit of the Eastern Army visited the Yasukuni Shrine and then proceeded to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace, giving stirring war music on their way.

A grand reservists' meeting was held at 12:30 p.m. at the Tokyo Theater with the attendance of 2,500 ex-servicemen, to bolster the war veterans' resolve for increased production of arms and ammunition.

Radio Features

The day's radio program was featured by speeches and entertainments aimed at stirring up the people's determination to overcome any hardships that might lie before them until final victory has been achieved. General Ikutaro Inoue, President of the Reservists' Association, delivered a broadcast entitled "The Mass Charge of Japan's 100 Million," while Iichiro (Soho) Tokutomi, an outstanding historian and political commentator, spoke on "The Battle of Mukden."

In Manchoukuo, the old battlefield of the 1904-5 Russo-Japanese War, the day was commemorated with particular significance, solemn ceremonies taking place at the old battle fronts such as Ryojun, Liaoyang, Anshan, Antung and Mukden. Buddhist rites and commemorative functions were also held at Hsinking, Harbin, Mukden and Dairen where stand the war memorials.

At Hsinking, military maneuvers were held early in the morning with the participation of local reservists while a day-break mobilization of the members of the neighborhood associations was also conducted throughout the capital. Commemorative ceremonies, lecture meetings, entertainments for wounded soldiers and memorial services for the war-dead were held at all cities and towns within the country.

Nanking Also Observes

The significant occasion was also observed at Nanking, with the 16,000 local Japanese residents attending various commemorative functions. The day was marked by a grand march of the members of the Reservists' Association on the spot, national school pupils and middle school students.

Shonan greeted the Army Day in jubilant atmosphere. Solemn rites were held early in the morning by the Japanese Forces on the spot, followed by a vigorous military maneuver which was conducted at the old battle field where about two years ago, the Imperial Forces were locked in a most bloody battle with the British troops.

The war memorial erected within the precincts of the Shonan Shrine was visited by thousands of Japanese residents and native inhabitants from early in the morning until dusk. Native women, Japanese and native children visited the local Army and Navy units to entertain the soldiers and seamen, while concerts, football games, bayonet charge contests, cinema shows and many other functions were held in the afternoon and evening.

ARMY SHIFTS REVEALED

Major-General Yanase Made Head Of Junior Air School

In a personnel change announced by the War Ministry on Friday, Major-General Makoto Yanase was appointed Principal of the Otsu Junior Military Aviation School, to succeed Colonel Kichinosuke Miki who died recently.

In the same reshuffle, Major-General Masao Shimizu was appointed Chief of the Military Recruitment Department of the Asahikawa Division, while Colonels Haruji Yanai, Shiro Ito, Towa Kashiwagi and Kichinosuke Miki were promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Army Day Celebrations

The 100,000,000 people of the Empire on Friday celebrated the 39th Army Day, the third since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, in commemoration of the 39th anniversary of the Battle of Mukden, in a manner befitting the decisive nature of the war the nation is prosecuting at present. Shown in the picture above are the brass bands of the Toyama Military School and the Fourth Unit of the Eastern Army, which participated in the day's celebrations, near the Sukiyabashi bridge.

JAVA URGED TO SPUR ENTIRE WAR EFFORT

Nippon Commander Broadcasts On Second Anniversary of Foe's Surrender

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 9.—The Supreme Commander of the Imperial Japanese Forces in Java urged the 50 million inhabitants of the Island to concentrate their total energies for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the construction of a Prosperity Region in East Asia, in a commemorative broadcast delivered at 8 p.m. today, the second anniversary of the complete surrender of the enemy forces in Java.

The Supreme Commander declared:

"Since granting the right to local inhabitants last year to participate in administration, the people have diligently attended to their duties, contributing materially to the work of the Military Administration.

"Furthermore, since the establishment of the Defense Volunteer Army in compliance with their request, the inhabitants have courageously undertaken their mission, while the police corps and youth corps have discharged their respective duties for the common defense of the island. The general public deserve no less admiration for their efforts in increasing production of foodstuffs.

"These fine results are ascribable to the guidance given by the military, official and civil leaders as well as by influential Moslems, and, in no small degree, to the willing cooperation offered by the native inhabitants.

"We are glad to see the gigantic enterprise of reconstructing a new Java progressing rapidly. Recent developments, however, call for a stronger war structure. This is the reason why the Java Hoko-kai (Public Service Association) with Javanese membership was established for concentrating the total strength of the Javanese people.

"Upon receiving orders to organize a new people's organ, the preparatory commission composed of Japanese and native members, with a full understanding of its mission, worked out the details assiduously, with the result that in a few months, various preparations had been finished, and on March 1, the establishment of the Java Hoko-kai (Public Service Association) was proclaimed.

"It is a matter for genuine congratulation that today the inaugural meetings of the branches of the same organ are to be held throughout the island. I extend my thanks to those concerned in the forming of the body.

"In view of the inauguration of the new association, some of the people's movements dissolved of their own accord, while the Chinese Residents' Association voluntarily changed its aim. These facts symbolize the confidence and spirit of collaboration which the native inhabitants have in Japan, and I am deeply impressed by their sincerity.

"The War of Greater East Asia is becoming more severe and the destiny of Japan and Greater East Asia hinges on its outcome. At this crucial period, it is incumbent upon the inhabitants of new Java, whether Japanese or otherwise, to endeavor to fulfil the mission of the Hoko-kai and thereby assist the Japanese Military Administration. This is the only way to contribute to the successful prosecution of the war and the construction of new Java.

"With a strong fighting spirit and firm determination to contribute to the promotion of public welfare, the 50 million inhabitants should concentrate their total efforts for the successful prosecution of the war and the creation of East Asiatic prosperity."

PROGRESS IS MADE IN NIPPON-F.I.C. TIES

Indo-China Authorities Set Up Branch Office of Japanese Affairs Bureau at Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, March 9.—A branch office of the Japanese Affairs Bureau of the French Indo-China Government-General has been established here in accordance with the Governor-General's order of February 24.

The Japanese Affairs Bureau was created in Hanoi on November 10, 1941 and a branch office of the bureau provided in Saigon for local negotiations with the Japanese authorities in that area. Owing to the fact that the director of the Japanese Affairs Bureau sometimes stays for a long period at a stretch in the southern part of the country, it has been found advisable to establish a branch office in Hanoi, too, to assure prompt attention to the local affairs of Hanoi.

The establishment of the new branch office marks so much progress in the Government-General's efforts to cooperate with Japan.

The new branch office is headed by Lieutenant-Colonel de Quelmer and is divided into a secretariat, military affairs department, political, economic and cultural departments and department of economics. It is directly under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Affairs Bureau and has full discretionary powers to deal on its own with the local affairs of Hanoi related to the Japanese.

Negotiations with the French Indo-China Government-General are expected to be expedited hereafter as the affairs of the north will be attended to by the Hanoi branch and those of the south by the Saigon branch in accordance with their separate discretionary powers.

JAPAN'S STRENGTH PRAISED BY VARGAS

Philippine Envoy Also Broadcasts Impression of Happy Stay Here to Filipinos

The generous treatment accorded by the Japanese Government and the people since his arrival here as the first Philippine Ambassador to Tokyo was broadcast to his compatriots in the Philippines by Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas over Station JOAK on Friday.

The Ambassador praised the indomitable fighting spirit of the Japanese nation stating that the home front is all geared to challenge the present war situation.

Following is the gist of the speech delivered by Ambassador Vargas:

Fellow countrymen:

I am speaking to you from the great metropolis of Tokyo, where I have been commissioned by President Jose P. Laurel to represent the Government and the people of our Republic to Japan. It is now exactly one month since I came and it seems an appropriate occasion to share with you my impressions and experiences during the short time that I have served as your Ambassador to this mighty Empire.

Lauds Kind Treatment

Ever since our arrival, I and the members of my family and staff have been accorded the most considerate and generous treatment by both the Imperial Japanese Government and the numerous private citizens among the Japanese people who entertain a special regard and friendship for the Philippines and the Filipinos.

The rigors and privations of war have not prevented the kind and hospitable Japanese people from extending to us all manner of consideration in our official transactions and for our personal well-being and comfort.

The past month has been spent in laying the foundations for those close relations of amity and confidence with the authorities of the Japanese Government which alone can enable your Ambassador to properly serve the Republic in its relations with the Great Empire of Japan.

I have made official calls on that great and good friend of the Filipinos, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, and on various Ministers of the Japanese Government, among them the able and distinguished Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Greater East Asiatic Affairs, who have special charge of relations with the Republic.

I have also exchanged similar courtesies with the diplomatic representatives in Tokyo of those friendly nations which have extended their recognition to our Republic.

Due to Japan

Tonight, I wish to convey and impart to you the deep feeling of pride and patriotism which overwhelmed me as I performed these duties of my position. It lifted our hearts and raised our spirits to witness on every hand the recognition and respect of our full and complete sovereignty, attained at long last through the victories of Japan before the eyes of the nations of the earth.

The Filipino flag, the sun and stars consecrated in the traditions of our people, now flies in the skies of Tokyo, as in the skies of Manila, as the flag of a free and sovereign Republic.

The Filipino language, symbol and tool of our national unity and individuality, has for the first time been used and recognized officially outside the island borders of our native land, in the Letter of Credence. And the Filipinos now in Tokyo and other parts of Japan can for the first time feel that they are under the protection of their own nation and of their own flag, without the need of recourse to a foreign consul or ambassador.

If we should have needed an example of patriotism, we could not have found a better one than the spirit of the Japanese people. Tonight, I should also like to share with you my profound admiration of their indomitable will to victory. If we have made sacrifices in the Philippines, the Japanese have made and are making a hundred more toward the successful prosecution of the war and the attainment of enduring peace, common prosperity, and moral justice in this region of the world which we all inhabit.

The Japanese people have now entered into a new phase of their total war effort to meet the challenge of the present situation. Industrial mobilization has been expanded and intensified. A swift and thorough reorganization in the internal structure has been effected. Men and women, young and old, have grimly and uncomplainingly pledged all their efforts, energies, and resources, without holiday or let-up, to the prosecution of the current war and its high ideals.

Assures Utmost Aid

Japan has not asked from her Allies in East Asia one hundredth of the sacrifices, privations, and onerous obligations which she has imposed upon herself. But I believe I expressed the sincere desire of the Philippines Government when I extended an assurance to the people of Japan that our country would continue to contribute all its material and spiritual resources toward the prosecution of the war. By doing so, we would prove ourselves worthy partners and comrades of the Japanese people in a New Order of peace, liberty, and moral justice, those high ideals, announced in the Greater East Asia Declaration proclaimed in our own Constitution.

I know that, under the able and devoted leadership of our great President, the Filipino people will prove loyal to these noble ideals and to the firm obligations of our Treaty of Alliance with Japan.

It is my hope and trust that nothing shall ever be permitted to mar the happy relations at present existing between Japan and the Philippines and that, on the contrary, they shall be maintained and preserved in a spirit of mutual tolerance and respect, of fraternity among all Orientals, and of brotherhood among all men.

East Asia Round-Up

P.I. Movie Record Set
Domei

MANILA, March 9.—With thousands continuing to jam two local theaters today, where the epic film "Dawn of Freedom" is being shown, yesterday's opening day performance set a new record in Philippine movie history both in gross receipts and attendance. According to the management of the Lyric and Ideal Theaters, where the film depicting the downfall of American imperialism in East Asia is being shown, more than 19,000 cinema fans paid 30,000 pesos to see the picture.

Importing Nippon Machinery
Domei

RANGOON, March 10.—The mining industry of Thailand has regained pre-war prosperity due to appropriate measures taken by the Government and negotiations are well under way for the importation from Japan of necessary mining equipment, declared Udom Samitwong, Director of the Bureau of Mines, today.

Java's Rice Crop Good
Domei

DJAKARTA, March 10.—Java is assured of an unexpectedly large increase in its rice crops this year, according to interim reports reaching the Foodstuff Output Increase Headquarters here from all agrarian districts of the island.

Favorable weather conditions as well as the adoption of Japanese planting and weeding methods are responsible for the development.

The marketing of unhulled rice is expected to become active in April with Banjoemas, Priangan, Kedoe, Sookaboemi and Tjiandjoer districts already starting their harvesting.

Chinese Women Make Vow
Special

SHONAN, March 9.—Chinese women here held their first mass rally on March 6 in the auditorium of the Kyoei Theater to express their determination to contribute to final victory in the current war. The meeting was sponsored by Mrs. Lim Boon-Keng, wife of the president of the Chinese Overseas Association of Shonan.

Taking Army Training
Special

MALACCA, March 9.—Ram Kumar, 18, has been selected by the headquarters of the Indian Independence League here to undergo military training in Tokyo.

Mohamet's Birthday Feted
Special

SHONAN, March 9.—In celebration of the birthday of the Holy Prophet Mohamet, thousands of Indians, Arabs, Malais and Muslims participated in a colorful parade here on March 7 highlighting the first day's program during the four-day local celebrations. The parade included units of the Indian National Army.

Aiding Homeless Kiddies
Domei

MANILA, March 9.—The Philippines Y.M.C.A. will soon open a house for homeless children to help the city solve the problem of child delinquency.

Garden Festival Set
Domei

MANILA, March 9.—A garden festival to glorify the Food Production Drive will be held today by Centro Escolar University to celebrate the birthday anniversary of President Jose P. Laurel.

Increasing Food Output
Domei

MANILA, March 9.—Emiliano Tirone, Minister of Health, Labor and Public Welfare, after investigating living conditions in Paranaque and Las Pinas, Rizal Province, declared that those districts are diligently engaged in increasing food production and moreover peace and order are excellently preserved.

Indian Women Drill
Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, March 9.—Thirteen Indian women volunteers, forming the fifth batch of recruits for the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, left here recently for an undisclosed camp to undertake military training. A farewell tea party was held in their honor.

'Tonari-Gumi' in Celebes
Domei

MENADO, March 9.—In order to carry out the three-fold policy of strengthening civilian defense, fostering the well-being of citizens and the smooth rationing of commodities, authorities here have recently formed Neighborhood Associations throughout the city with each Association consisting from 10 to 15 households. Simultaneously, they have launched an Increased Production Movement by the cultivation of idle lands.

Selecting Filipino Students
Domei

MANILA, March 8.—The nation's leading young men are at present being interviewed by the Pensionado (Government students) Examination Committee which will select 35 candidates for preliminary training prior to their departure to Japan.

The final group will consist of 25 outstanding youth leaders of the Republic. Two Moros and one Igorot will be included in the party, which in the second group to be sent to Japan.

Students' Union Formed
Domei

SHONAN, March 8.—Eager to attain further knowledge of the Japanese language, 100 graduates of the Queen Street Japanese Language Center at a reunion meeting held on March 6, formally organized themselves into the Queen Street Nippongo Old Students' Union. It is the first of its kind to be established here and aims at the promotion of the Japanese language. The members will shortly undertake to publish a monthly magazine.

Mass Prayer Held
Domei

DJAKARTA, March 8.—Simultaneous prayer for ultimate victory was offered by the entire Moslem population of Java at 10 a.m. yesterday as over 5,000 representatives from all parts of the island held a solemn mass prayer at Gambir Plaza to mark the second anniversary of Indonesian liberation from Dutch yoke.

Tojo Reports at Ise

General Hideki Tojo, Chief of the Army General Staff, arrived at Uji-Yamada Friday afternoon and reported his new appointment at the Grand Shrines, of Ise.

PRINCIPINI PAYS TRIBUTE TO GREAT ITALIAN POET

Forwards Eulogy Message to Italy on 7th Death Anniversary of D'Annunzio

Tribute was paid to Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italian novelist, dramatist and poet, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of his death by Colonel Omero Principini, Inspector-General of Italian Rights in Greater East Asia and Fascist representative in Tokyo, it was announced on Friday.

Colonel Principini's message sent to Italy read: "To the memory of Gabriele d'Annunzio, who provoked a fierce battle as the first Commander of the Roman Army in Fiume, the members of the Fascist Party in East Asia forward tribute after the manner of Rome."

The anniversary recalls the fact that the first flames of the death struggle of today which were set to Italy in order to defend itself from the overwhelming superiority of the Anglo-Saxons were started by that great undertaking of Fiume, which was planned and directed by d'Annunzio immediatly after the First World War.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1944

The Landslide

The expected landslide from the so-called United Nations seems to have commenced at last with Chile and Bolivia recognizing the new regime set up in the Argentine to replace the government that finally capitulated to the relentless pressure of the United States.

Since long before the war, when Britain and the United States first saw in the rising power of resurgent Germany in Europe and the steady progress made by Japan in Asia a potential threat to the world hegemony they coveted, the makers of Anglo-American policy flooded the world with propaganda skilfully designed to present the struggles of these two rising nations to rid themselves of Anglo-American political and economic shackles as pure and wanton aggression. They instigated a pro-British clique in Poland to resist Germany's just demands for the restoration of Germany's severed territories, and a pro-American minority in China to betray China's best interests and reject the Sino-Japanese cooperation which alone could secure the peace and prosperity of Greater East Asia. When at last Germany and Japan were each in turn left with no alternative but to fight for the freedom denied to them, and bring the war waged against them by Britain and America out into the open, this insistent long-distance anti-German, anti-Japanese propaganda bore fruit, and for a time Britain and America were able to convince certain countries without direct knowledge of conditions in Europe and Asia that their oft-sounded warnings had been correct, that two nations who sought only to break the chains with which Britain and America had bound them were indeed war-loving nations on conquest bent.

It is, however, impossible to fool all of the people all of the time, and the stark realities of the war of their own making long ago stripped Britain and America of their suave pretenses and made the falsity of the lying propaganda palpable. Japan, at last free to give effect to her true policies in Asia, has liberated nation after nation in this sphere, brought them independence, freedom and hope for the first time in centuries, and proven conclusively to all the world that no lust of conquest governed the establishment of a region of common prosperity, but a true solicitude for the welfare of all the peoples of Asia.

On the other hand, unable to secure the easy victory on which they had pinned their hopes, Britain and America have themselves emerged as red-handed aggressors. They have trampled down the rights of minor nations and occupied defenseless territories wherever they were able. Open interference in the internal politics of all who withstood them has been their practice. Vandalism and terroristic attack on civilian populations have marked their conduct of the war. The puppet regimes set up in London have all been betrayed by those in whom they placed their trust. Neutrals in Europe and Western Asia such as Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Turkey, as well as all the Latin American states have, moreover, been made to feel in their very flesh the aggressive thrust of Britain and America, which they could never have felt from Germany or Japan other than in propaganda-perverted imagination.

It has taken considerable time and much threat and coercion from supposedly peace-loving Britain and America to undeceive some of them and undo the effect of the lying propaganda, but Turkey has at last withstood the pressure and refused to march on the side of aggression. Spain stands firm in spite of the Anglo-American threat to provoke another revolution in the country to which General Franco at last brought peace and order. The puppet regimes of Poland and Jugoslavia are vociferous in their disapproval of the high-handed methods of those they were once deceived into looking upon as their saviors. The Arabian nations are up in arms against the proposed extensive immigration of Jews into Palestine as the disguised spearhead of Anglo-American political control of their region. Bolivia, Chile and possibly Uruguay and Paraguay are in revolt against the dictates of the United States and are making common cause with Argentina in offering as much resistance to the fearsome Colossus of the North as still lies in their power.

Of the many heterogeneous elements and minor countries on the United Nations' roster, probably not one does not now feel that it sacrificed its own interests and lent itself to the most wanton war of aggression the world has ever seen when it entered the fight aimed at ending freedom for all but Britain and America. The defiance now offered to the United States by the outraged Latin America states marks the end of the fiction of unity among the motley elements Britain and America herded into war. It may also well mark the beginning of a general landslide away from them toward peace and cooperation with the still free nations of the world.

'Not a Short Cut'

Too much credit cannot be given the German air defense units for the heavy losses they dealt the United States Eighth Air Force based in England in the latter's large-scale reckless daylight raids on Berlin on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Shooting down 140 American aircraft including 118 four-engined bombers on Monday, 112 more on Wednesday including 60 four-engined bombers, and another large number on Thursday, the figures which are not yet available, the German fighter planes and anti-aircraft ground batteries smashed the enemy hopes of a "short cut to victory" in the European war.

There is no question that the hot reception the Luftwaffe gave the American bomber and fighter squadrons has caused severe repercussions in the United States and Britain where the peoples have been given over-optimistic accounts of the bombings of the Reich cities by the higher air command. They have been told that the "softening up" of vital German industrial centers by aerial attacks was making such headway that the much-vaunted invasion of Western Europe would follow in the not distant future and the war would be over before long. On top of it, General Henry Arnold, commander of the United States Army Air Force, and others including War Secretary Henry Stimson on several occasions have claimed that the Luftwaffe had been virtually eliminated as a salient factor of opposition in the sweeps over Reich territory. It is not strange therefore that the far from successful results of the daylight raids of the American bombers on the Reich capital this week should come as a rude shock to the American people in particular. Even the American official announcements that came from London on the losses suffered in Monday's raid, understated as usual, said that a record number of 68 heavy bombers failed to return. The significance of this is at once seen from the fact that even President Roosevelt moaned at the time of the raid on October 14 last year on Schweinfurt when the London official announcement said 64 American four-motored aircraft failed to return that "such heavy losses cannot be allowed to continue."

There is no wonder that War Secretary Stimson has started a vigorous defense of the air sweeps on Berlin, claiming exaggerated results. But he will have a difficult time offsetting such an expressive comment as that of a returning American gunner from the raid on Monday: "When people say there is no more Luftwaffe, you can tell them they're nuts." In his graphic terse language, the gunner was trying to tell the war correspondents at the American air base in England of the terrific resistance they ran into from the German fighter planes and anti-aircraft ground units.

The furiousness with which the German fighter planes attacked the American air formations, following them throughout their flight over Germany and Reich-occupied territory and chasing them all the way to England, is certain to delay much longer the long talked about Anglo-American invasion of Germany's western wall. For the anti-Axis command will interpret it to mean only one thing—that the Luftwaffe is as strong as ever and will play havoc with any invading force across the Channel.

The American daylight attacks on Germany have been defended by the air command as best fitted to destroy the German fighter strength, because the Reich fighter planes must be drawn into the skies before they can be blasted. This strategy however has been frustrated by the victories scored by the German fighters due to their superiority in fighting tactics. It is no wonder the New York Herald Tribune in its comment on this week's raids on Berlin lamented that the aim of shooting the German fighters out of the air has not yet been achieved, that perhaps new ideas will have to be developed, and concluded "the air is among our most potent means to victory, but it is not a short cut."

THE PACIFIC CHARTER

By Japonicus

III

The fourth principle in the Pacific Charter states: "The countries of Greater East Asia will endeavor to accelerate their economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity and to promote thereby the general prosperity of their region."

This is the main economic clause of the Pacific Charter. The concrete economic plans for accelerating the development of the countries of East Asia remain to be worked out through close cooperation of the countries in this region. Certain general lines, however, are foreseeable.

The colonial or semi-colonial economic structure imposed upon those countries by their former rulers or under Western economic imperium for purposes of exploitation must be removed. It must be replaced by an economic system which serves not the purposes of absentee masters in a distant land but promotes the welfare of the inhabitants. Since the guarantee of security and welfare of the entire region is a prerequisite for prosperity of each country, collaboration is needed for the coordination of their respective economic policies, always on the basis of equality and reciprocity.

An exclusive "bloc economy," however, is not contemplated by the Pacific Charter. On the contrary, it envisages a world-wide economic regime in which commerce and natural resources are open to all countries.

The last clause of the Pacific Charter states: "The countries of Greater East Asia will cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world, and work for the abolition of racial discrimination, and promotion of cultural intercourse and the opening of resources throughout the world and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind."

In amplifying this paragraph, Japan's Foreign Minister, Mr. Shigemitsu says:

". . . . . in the economical and cultural fields there should prevail freedom and the open door principle, so that nations may minister to one another's needs. Accordingly, we stand for free access to natural resources, freedom of communication and trade and unrestrained cultural interchange. Freedom of the seas should also be upheld. It is along such lines as this, that the life of mankind should be molded so as to eliminate as much as possible the cause of conflict."

The reference by Mr. Shigemitsu to the freedom of the seas brings us to the seventh principle in the Atlantic Charter: "Such peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance."

Such freedom, if literally understood, would of course meet with the approval of Mr. Shigemitsu. The political circumstances in which this Declaration was made makes it doubtful whether freedom of the seas in the mind of the two statesmen, were of this harmless and the most desirable kind. As is well known no serious question arises as to freedom of the seas in peace time. If the freedom of the seas means, however, the rights of a neutral government freely to transport contrabands of war to one of the belligerents immune from any seizure by the other belligerent, Mr. Shigemitsu would not subscribe to such a theory. Such, however, seems to have been the freedom of the seas interpreted by the American Government before their entry into the war. The Pacific Charter is silent on the freedom of the seas, but it is evident that the Charter favors it even in war time on condition that a neutral behaves like a neutral. The Rooseveltian doctrine of freedom of the seas which plunged the entire world into war is not, we take it, in accord with the spirit of the fifth clause of the Pacific Charter.

The fifth principle in the Atlantic Charter states: "They desire to bring about fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security."

This clause is addressed to the laboring classes in order to forestall or alleviate their opposition to the War on the ground that this, as usual, is a capitalist war. Class struggle may be a factor which cannot be disregarded in the contemporary scheme of things and such a statement is probably desirable for obtaining the collaboration of labor.

The Pacific Charter contains no such clause. However, it is evident that the Pacific Charter is in favor of improvement along this line. It may be added, too, that once colonial exploitation is gone, such progress will be greatly facilitated. The teeming millions of Asia will be lifted out of secular indigence, imposed by their Western masters, and may come to enjoy, what the Americans especially are vociferous about, a higher "standard of living."

In regard to world peace the two documents display a remarkable contrast. Let us look at a few of the most important points.

(1) Both the Pacific and Atlantic Charters mention a preliminary requisite to world peace. In the Atlantic Charter it is the "final destruction of Nazi tyranny." Though it singles out "Nazi tyranny," it would now include Japan, Italy and all the Axis Powers. In the Pacific Charter, it is the "liberation of their region from the yoke of British-American domination."

Just what is implied by the "final destruction" of their Axis opponents is amply revealed by their later declarations as well as by the Charter itself.

It includes disarmament of their enemies. This is expressly provided in the Atlantic Charter and repeated in the Moscow Four-Power Declaration.

It includes territorial dismemberment of their enemies irrespective of the wishes of the peoples concerned. The Cairo Declaration regarding dismemberment of Japan, and a more sweeping and generalized statement by Foreign Secretary Eden in the British House of Commons to which reference has already been made offers conclusive evidence.

On the other hand, the Pacific Charter demands liberation of East Asia only: no intent being expressed or implied as to dismemberment or disarmament of the American Republic or the British Commonwealth. No revengeful spirit animates the document. On the contrary, once their iniquitous grip on East Asia is let off, it expects East Asians to hold out their hands to their enemies. Good-natured, I say. Alas all too Oriental!

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

There are but three classes of men, the retrograde, the stationary, and the progressive.—Lavater.

* * *

When you put forth your foot, consider now to draw it back; then you will escape such a misfortune as the rushing antelope may experience when caught in a hedge by its horns. When you embark in an enterprise, think how to withdraw your hand from the dilemma a man riding a tiger is placed in.—Tokukeryan.

DISPOSAL OF ITALY'S FLEET

Anglo-Americans Disagree on Division of Navy

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

When, on March 2nd at Washington, Roosevelt stated at a press conference that "the discussions were half completed for transferring roughly one-third of the surrendered Italian fleet to the Soviet Union," he dropped a large stone into the not always placid pond of Anglo-American diplomacy. It had seemed natural, nay, almost inevitable, that Roosevelt and Churchill should have somewhat different ideas as to the disposal of this fleet so graciously bestowed upon them early last fall by the machinations of Marshal Badoglio. That Churchill should consider England could make best use of the fleet in the Mediterranean; that Roosevelt should deem it most usable in the Caribbean Sea and along the coast of South American countries, and that they should argue the matter back and forth surprised nobody. But now that Roosevelt has declared one-third of the fleet is to go to the Soviet Union, one may anticipate some upheaval among the British.

This complicating move in the war game, probably meant by Roosevelt as a sop thrown to the Soviet Union who complains incessantly about the lack of an adequate second front in Europe, would give the Soviet Union a nucleus for a strong naval force in the Mediterranean, eventually threatening Britain's balance of power in that area.

According to the New York correspondent of the Swedish journal Svenska Daghlasdat, the Soviet Union's share of the Italian fleet would consist of two modern battleships, three or four cruisers, between nine and 18 destroyers, and from six to eight submarines. This would seem a sufficient force to cause Britain grave concern in the eventuality of her interests and the Soviets' ever clashing, which would seem very likely to happen should the Soviet Union gain control over certain European countries.

President Roosevelt has made it clear that the initial suggestion concerning the division of the Italian fleet among three Powers instead of between two came from Premier Josef Stalin.

Questions consequently arise: Has Roosevelt an ulterior motive in so favoring the Soviet Union in apparent disregard of British interests? Does he, perhaps, think that, for the time at least, more may be gained by placating Stalin and letting Churchill stew? Or is he simply playing one against the other for sheer love of the game? Roosevelt does not seem as simple as that. His motive may be obscure at present, but it can be taken for granted he sees some profit in propitiating Stalin despite possible chagrin caused his blood-brother Churchill.

Should one-third of the fleet Marshal Badoglio used as a pawn in his political negotiations with the Anglo-Americans get into Soviet hands it would be an odd move in the European game of politics, and it is not an impossible contingency that such a move might allow the Soviet Union eventually to checkmate some English or American plan.

Whatever the final outcome, the fleet issue will indubitably be taken up at the coming conference between American Undersecretary Edward Stettinius and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden at London.

READERS IN COUNCIL

The Neutrality of Spain

To the Editor:

The Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a Statement on the 6th of March as follows:

"According to information spread throughout the world by the official Soviet Tass Agency the German Air Force is using Spanish Airfields at Bilbao, Oviedo, Santander and other secret Airfields at the Biscay Bay, which are supposed to have been prepared by German specialists helped by Spanish authorities. In spite of the fact that their origin and its political intention makes these news worthless, it is convenient to state in the clearest manner its complete mendaciousness. No such secret Airfields exist in Spain neither has ever any landing camp been used by planes of belligerent countries as everybody knows and chiefly their Diplomatic Representatives in Spain who should be well aware of such facts. There is no possibility to mention a single case credited that Spain is not fulfilling strictly its neutrality duties in the most scrupulous and loyal manner."

THE SPANISH LEGATION

Tokyo, March 10

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Construction and Production

(From the Greater Asia)

Now that Burma has become an independent unit of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region she must, apart from her efforts toward the successful prosecution of the war, also take gigantic strides in the field of construction in order to keep abreast of the other independent nations of the Region. By this we do not at all mean that Burma since her creation as an independent State has been doing practically nothing in this direction. But what is really meant is that a good deal is still left undone in this field and a lot more that has been undertaken needs to be accelerated. For instance, in the field of educational reconstruction there is a wide scope for development and progress. In the past when Burma was under British rule her educational system was far from satisfactory. The system of education that was imposed on her much against her will during that regime, only aimed at creating slave mentality among the people, so that they might be devoid of all sense of nationalism and patriotism. The result of such a pernicious system of education was that national progress was thwarted.

With the dawn of a new era in Burma, all the obstacles created by alien domination in the past have been removed and now she is free to shape her own destiny by carrying out gigantic and far-reaching schemes of national regeneration and economic and industrial reconstruction. With a powerful ally in Japan, whose meteoric rise as a first class industrial and military power not only in Asia but throughout the world has been recognized, it should not be difficult for Burma to become self-sufficient economically and industrially.

As construction work must go side by side with her war efforts and as both are indissolubly bound up, it is of paramount importance that the progress of the former should be commensurate with that of the latter. Unlike the anti-Axis belief that war means destruction, Burma or for that matter all the members of the Common Prosperity Region, should follow the example set up by Japan that "war means construction and production." And to the extent Burma succeeds in the carrying out of this motto in actual practice, to that extent will she be able to contribute her mite toward the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, thereby preserving and ensuring her own independence and security.

Unheeded Warnings

(From the Hongkong News)

From time to time since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, revelations have been forthcoming to support Japan's contention that the present hostilities were forced on her by a series of developments which resulted from the fact that the United States Government blindly pursued a policy of ignoring the realities of the situation in the East. These revelations have also made it clear to the whole world with what sincerity the Japanese Government exerted its utmost efforts to prevent the present catastrophe which has engulfed the four corners of the earth. The latest of these pertinent and significant revelations has come from the pen of an American journalist, Hallet Abend, whose thoughtful and provocative articles in the New York Times have won him a favored niche in the newspaper world.

In a review of his latest book, entitled "My Life in China," the New York Times itself makes the disclosure that Hallet Abend was given a true insight into the realities of the situation that had developed in the East some time before the beginning of the hostilities in December 1941. What compelled Hallet Abend to write in this strain was due to a very fateful interview which he had nearly four months before that memorable December 8, 1941, because it was the blatant disregard of that last honest warning on the part of the American Government that blew to shreds the last hopes of preserving peace in East Asia. It was Hallet Abend who conveyed that warning to the United States Government—a warning which was uttered to him by no less a person than the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, who offered it in the sincere desire to make the United States Government understand how dangerous was the path which it blindly persisted in treading.

The subject under discussion which led to this warning being given was the so-called Atlantic Charter which was drawn up by two statesmen—Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt—and which was announced to the world as representing the agreed views of the anti-Axis bloc. The eighth point of this illogical document dealt with the Anglo American intentions to disarm those whom they described as the "aggressor nations" after the war. For several years before the first rumblings of war were heard in the West, both Britain and the United States Government had presumed, with their usual arrogance, to band together Germany, Italy, Japan and their supporters as "aggressors" and this clause in the loudly proclaimed Atlantic Charter simply served to show up to the world the imperialistic and domineering desires and ambitions of the Anglo-American nations.

Japan was not at that time at war with the Anglo-American Powers and Admiral Nomura, as the accredited representative of the Imperial Government, saw in this statement a deliberate attempt on the part of Britain and the United States to strangle her rights and liberties and those of the countries of East Asia. Hallet Abend himself understood the danger which threatened in the course of his discussion of the subject with Admiral Nomura. Japan's Ambassador could not in his official capacity tell the United States Government where their blindness was leading them and their people. It was patent to him, however, that that clause in the so-called Atlantic Charter had completely wrecked the hopes of preserving peace in the East and that Japan could not as a world Power submit to such a threat. Hallet Abend lost no time in conveying this warning to Washington—he did it within an hour, we are told in his book—and the New York Times' review of that book dramatically adds that "114 days later came Pearl Harbor!" The warning given in all sincerity and with an honest desire for peace and friendship, was unheeded! The fatal consequences, for the United States and Britain, of this error and blindness are now becoming crystal clear.

Just Next Door

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

With the removal of the headquarters of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind into Burma from Shonan and with crack units of the Indian National Army continually arriving in Burma, Indians within and without India must be aware that the day of their liberation from British bondage cannot be very far off. India's Army of Liberation, led into battle by none other than the head of the Provisional Government, Subhas Chandra Bose, is now just next door to India. Units of this Army are on the move to the Indian frontier from their numerous camps in Burma "with but one thought in their minds, the freedom of India at all costs."

As much as news of the removal of the Provisional Government's headquarters into Burma must have thrilled all true sons of India within that great country, it must also have struck terror into the hearts of the British and their allies in India.

The Indian National Army, composed of Indians, each and every one burning with the desire to free India at all costs, cannot fail in its mission. It has the all-out support and cooperation, pledged by the Japanese Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces in Burma, whose exploits led to the freeing of so many Asiatic countries from the Anglo-American yoke. It has also the support of the masses within India who, it is confidently expected, will, synchronize their revolt against British misrule with the march of the Indian National Army into India.

Having failed miserably on several occasions to recapture Burma, in other words, having found Burma's defenses impregnable, Mountbatten, Wavell, Auchinleck, Stilwell, Sultan and the whole array of Anglo-American military leaders in India now have to concern themselves primarily over the march of the Indian National Army to India. One fact which must have created a profound impression on them is that the Provisional Government of Azad Hind has progressed irresistibly and developed on the most healthy lines. Likewise have the preparations of the Indian National Army to liberate India proceeded apace.

Entire Greater East Asia is waiting with calm confidence for the end of British misrule in India. Our sympathy with the Indians springs from a feeling of Asiatic brotherhood toward Indians. As such, it is genuine; as such, it is sincere. Entire Greater East Asia will rejoice with the Indians the day the Indian national tricolor flies over the Viceregal Lodge in New Delhi. With the Indian National Army and the headquarters of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind in Burma—just next door to India—this day cannot be far off.